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## AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-6 (Canceled).

7. (Previously amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising an inhibitor compound which is capable of blocking the interaction of phosphorylase a with the glycogen - targeting subunit ( $G_L$ ) of protein phosphatase 1, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier wherein the inhibitor compound comprises a polypeptide having SEQ ID. NO: 1 or a fragment thereof which is capable of binding phosphorylase a.

8. (Currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in Claim 7 wherein the polypeptide consists of a truncated version fragment of the glycogen-targeting subunit of protein phosphatase 1.

9. (Currently amended) A method of identifying an inhibitor compound which is capable of blocking the interaction of phosphorylase a with the glycogen-targeting subunit of protein phosphatase 1 comprising;

providing a polypeptide comprising SEQ ID. NO: 1 or fragment ~~or variant~~ thereof which binds phosphorylase a;  
providing a test compound; and  
comparing the binding of the polypeptide by phosphorylase a in the presence and absence of the test compound; an inhibitor being identified by reduced binding of the polypeptide in the presence of the test compound.

10. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the phosphorylase a is labelled;  
the polypeptide is immobilised on a support; and  
the binding of phosphorylase a to the polypeptide is determined by measuring the amount of label bound to the support.

11. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in Claim 10 wherein phosphorylase a is labelled with a label selected from digoxigenin,  $^{32}P$  or  $^{33}P$ .

12. (Canceled)

13. (Previously amended) A method of reducing the blood glucose level of a mammalian animal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound which is capable of blocking the interaction of phosphorylase a with the glycogen-targeting subunit  $G_L$  of protein phosphatase 1, wherein the compound comprises SEQ ID. NO: 1 or a fragment thereof.

14. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 13 wherein the mammalian animal is a human.

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15. (Canceled)

16. (Previously amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein the compound is administered to a subject having a disorder associated with higher than normal blood glucose levels.

17. (Original) The method according to claim 16 wherein the disorder is selected from type I or type II diabetes.

18. (Previously amended) A method of blocking the interaction of phosphorylase a with the glycogen-targeting subunit ( $G_L$ ) of protein phosphatase 1 comprising:

contacting phosphorylase a with a compound in an amount effective to block the interaction of the phosphorylase a with the glycogen-targeting subunit ( $G_L$ ) of protein phosphatase 1 wherein the compound is a polypeptide comprising SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment thereof which is capable of binding phosphorylase a.

19. (Previously added) The method according to claim 18 wherein the polypeptide increases the activity of hepatic glycogen synthase.

20. (Previously added) A compound which is capable of blocking the interaction of phosphorylase a with the glycogen - targeting subunit ( $G_L$ ) of protein phosphatase 1, wherein the compound comprises a polypeptide having SEQ ID. NO: 1 or a fragment thereof which is capable of binding phosphorylase a.